Frenow Cirizens:-It certainly is remote from my intention to institute an appeal from the decision of your Legislature to yourselves. I am incapable of treating that body with disrespect, for many of whose members I entertain cordial esteem and sincere consideration.

In fixing during the present session the seale of reduction for the payment of your public debt, they acted, doubtless, in conformity to what they considered the public sentiment of the country. I believe, on mature consideration, you will be disposed to reverse that decision, and determine at once to pay that debt in full through the instrumentality of your public lands.

Representing for others a large amount of your public debt, I beg leave to approach you with proform which, in my humble opinion, will be emimently beneficial to your State, and which I believe will meet with the assent of the Congress of the United States and your creditors, who look to the reserved \$5,000,000 in the federal treasury for their payment. As an indispensable preliminary, it is necessary that I should remark that I doubt whether the scale of reduction you have emested, by which the amount due on the face of your securities has been seriously lessoned, will be accepted generally by the creditors. Nor do I believe that the proviso in the boundry bill will be modified by the Congress of the United States so as to permit those who are willing to sign their releases to receive money without all the creditors release, which will have the effect of suspending the five millions for an indefinite period in the treasury of the United States, under the declaration of its highest public functionary, has admitted its liability to pay the revenue creditors of Texas, it is quite obvious that those who are able to wait will not take from Texas twenty or thirty per cent of the debts which they have a right to receive, when they have a fair and admitted claim for parcor one hundred cents on the dollar—on the federal government.

I hove I have toe much policy, when my object is mently beneficial to your State, and which I believe

I hope I have too much policy, when my object is I hope I have too much policy, when my object is conciliation and adjustment, to read you a long homily on the ethics of public faith. I may say, however, without giving or intending offence, that no excuse is admitted for a State not to pay her obligations in fail, except absolute inability. This plea cannot avail Texas; you have money and lands ten times more than sufficient to pay every farthing of the interest and principal of your liabilities. What nation, ancient or modern, ever conquered such a priceless acquisition as your superb territory, for the comparatively confemptible sum of ten or twelve millions of dollars?

I know that it is asked, What nation ever paid off her revolutionary debt at par? The reply to this

I know that it is asked. What nation ever paid off her revolutionary debt at par? The reply to this question is most obvious. What nation, except Texas, ever accomplished her independence at so small a cost, acquired such a boundless territory, or concluded with another sovereignty a solemn compact to furnish a large fund to pay her debt? It is quite true your treasury notes were greatly depreciated during your revolution; but this depreciation amounted to nothing more than the premium on the risk of the insurance of the fate of your republic. There would be as much reason in reproaching your treasury note holders with usury as in taxing an insurance office with the same charge because

ing your treasury note holders with usury as in taxing an insurance office with the same charge because they exacted a premium of seventy-five per cent, on the insurance of a vessel known to be in the very extremity of extraordinary perils on the high seas. Those who bought your treasury notes at a large discount, bought them at the market value; and if they had not bought, they would have been more ruinously depreciated until a cartload of your securities would not have purchased a keg of powder or an hundred pounds of lead. Nor can a fallacy be more obvious than the assumption that a State has a right absolutely to determine what her public debt

an hundred pounds of lead. Nor can a fallacy be more obvious than the assumption that a State has a right absolutely to determine what her public debt is. She has doubtless the power to do so. What this debt is, is established by the eternal principles of truth, and the sacred obligations of justice, which are impressed on the face of its evidences. What a nation promises to pay is her public debt. This is at once a definition in accordance with common sense, and confirmed by common honesty.

I believe your debt can now be paid in fall in a form signally beneficial to yourselves.

With becoming deference, I suggest a plan of adjustment, which is recommended by its justice and policy, and, I believe, feasibility.

If Texas will cede to the government of the United States all her territory, beginning on the north bank of the main fork of Red river, where the 100th meridian west of Greenwich intersects the same; thence north, with that meridian, to the parallel north latitude 36 30; thence west, with that parallel, to the 103d meridian west of Greenwich; thence south, with that meridian, to the parallel north head thereof; thence to the said head, and down said stream, with its north bank, to the beginning—containing 23,800 square miles, more or less, or about twenty-six and nearly a half constitutional countries of nine hundred square miles each—equivalent to about 15,230,000 acres, I have but little doubt that government would pay five millions for this territory as an Indian reservation, as such a reservation would be very desirable to carry out the philanthropic views of our government towards the Indian tribes. It is unable to carry out the philanthropic views of our government towards the Indian tribes. It is un-derstood that the white settlements in Arkansas, and some of the other new States, are beginning to press inconveniently on the Indian reservation in those States. It is moreover a matter of great im-portance to the United States that the Indians in your own State should be concentrated on some properly selected territory, for their civilization and improvement. No spot, I have reason to believe, can be better adapted to the purpose than the one I have indicated. I believe, moreover, that a negotiation, conducted with zeal and address by your public creditors, would result in an act of

negotiation, conducted with zeal and address by your public creditors, would result in an act of Congress for the purchase of this territory. The government of the United States, indepen-dently of the humane policy by which they have always been influenced towards the indian tribes, would be impelled by other considerations of no little force to make this purchase. It would enable her, by the concentration of the Indians now in the territory of Texas on a given spot, to diminish the number of her troops in the State at least one half, by which she would save not less, it is presumed, than a million of dollars annually, to say nothing of her obtaining an equivalent for the payment of a public debt which she is bound to pay, without commensation or indemnity, except, indeed, it is to be found in the vast revenue which she will collect.

for ages to come, on your consumption. A hoon she has acquired by that act—annexation—by which her liability to pay your debts results.

I would respectfully suggest that the cession in question be made to the government of the United States on the following conditions:

I.—That the ceded territory should be used exclusively for an Indian reservation, when this ceases.

sively for an Indian reservation; when this ceases, its jurisdiction should revert to Texas, the United States retaining the public lands belonging to the same. 2 -That the amount the government of the

United States should agree to pay for the territory in question, should be applied to the discharge of the difference between the scaled rate and face value of the revenue debt of the late republic of Texas, for which the government of the United States is

iable.

3.—On the creditors signing the required releases 3.—On the creditors signing the required releases to the State of Texas and the government of the United States, fifty per cent of the above amount should be paid to the creditors of Texas in cash, and fifty per cent reserved in the treasury of the United States, to constitute the subscription of the creditors of Texas to the charter of a railroad from some central point in the interior to the waters of the Gulf, by some route which shall confer he iargest amount of breait on the people of Texas, and largest amount of profit on the stockholder, ropositions that are nearly identical; the road to be selected by the stockholders after a scientific urvey.

arrey.

4.—If the proposed arrangement should be conaummated, the Legislature of Texas should grant
to the creditors a charter for the construction of

-That, for the amount of fifty per cent reserved

5.—That, for the amount of fifty per cent reserved in the treasury of the United States for the construction of the railroad, each creditor shall be entitled to receive it in shares of one hundred dollars each, an amount equal to the balance which may be due to him on a settlement of his claim. I case the estimate of a highly accomplished and able civil engineer that such a road, of two hundred and fifty miles in length, running through the most fertile and rapidly-increasing part of Texas in her wealth and ropulation, might be built for \$2,000,000. It is scarcely necessary to inform you that in no country in the world can railroads be constructed with the same degree of cheapses as in Texas. They would run on a dead level, with scarcely any inequality of surface, for at least one hundred and fifty miles from sca—requiring very little grading.

Integrading.

I believe a read on a route judiciously selected and seconomically built will pay an interest of five per cent, on an average, for the first five years after its completion, and ten per cent in the succeeding few years, and in the next fifty years add one hundred infillious to the value of the property of the

believe, moreover, that in augmenting the science, moreover, that in algebraic the state of relation of Texas by the immense facilities the read would afford to foreign emigrants in transportation and freight, it will return in ten years to the excernment of the United States the whole amount to another may at pulate to pay for the coded territory on the increased divises collected at the various custom houses in the United States on the con-

sumption of those emigrants. Are prest my ty

omit to take into account the immense annual saving certainly (not less than the interest on five millions) on the freight and transportation of the supplies and munitions of war of the troops in Texas and New Mexico.

Texas and New Mexico.

I believe that such a road might be completed in three years from its commencement, and abide through all time a proud and lasting monument of your justice and the gratitude of your creditors.

Will you not exchange a remote, and to you valueless territory, fit only for the Indian and the buffalo, for a great beneficial public work which will enable your citizens to pass from the interior to the ocean in twelve hours, conveying thousands, daily, to your unoccupied lands to add to your wealth, power and civilization? In one word, will you not exchange a cheerless and distant region for the bright renown of paying every farthing of your revolutionary debt, and averting forever from the recorded history of your country the stain of repudiation?

repudiation?

It is highly propable that your creditors will meet on the 12th of April next, at Washington city, to determine whether they will accept the settlement your Legislature has tendered to them under the provisions of the act to liquidate and pay the debt of the late republic of Texas, approved 21st Legnary 1852.

the debt of the late republic of Texas, approved 31st January, 1852. In case this meeting takes place, I propose bringing the subject of this communication to its consideration. If, in conformity with my suggestion, they should memorialize the Congress of the United States on the subject, and an act should be passed making a specific overture to your State in favor of a compact for the cession in question, I solicit your earnest consideration of a subject which so deeply involves the interests and honor of your State. deeply involves the interests and honor of your State.

I am aware that, from considerations of delicacy

I am aware that, from considerations of delicacy and propriety, Texas cannot take the initiative in this matter. I am quite sure, however, if the general government submits propositions for the proposed cession, your enlightened and patriotic Chief Magistrate will convene the Legislature to take them into immediate consideration. That the final issue will be submitted to you I cannot doubt.

You will see the pre-emiment policy of setting at rest forever the odious and revolting subject of your public debt, and of your enjoying, without the reproach of friend or foe, the residue of your superbdomain—the rich inhexitance of your valor and enterprise.

terprise.
I do not address you as a stranger, but a

I do not address you as a stranger, but as one of yourselves, equally interested with you in the honor of your State. The Congress of your republic made me a citizen by a complimentary joint resolution; my augmenting interests in the country will induce me to become one by actual residence.

To the great enterprise I have proposed, if it should be decreed, I am willing to dedicate a portion of the remaint of my life and human exertion which is left me. In the venerated and beloved State of my birth not one of her sons did more to establish and promote her system of railroads than the humble individual who now addresses you. I am not too old, under God's permission, to dedicate in services, however humble, exertions of equal zeal in behalf of the prosperty of a State destined to be among the first, if not the first, of her Southern sisters.

Fellow-citizens, I hope you will pardon the freedom of this communication. My cander is the best tribute I can pay to your magnanimity and sense of justice.

I remain, with respectful consideration and sin-

justice.

I remain, with respectful consideration and sin-ere devotion, your obedient servant,

J. HAMILTON.

The United States Steamship Susquehanna and her Mission to the East.

[From the Washington Telegraph April 3.]
We publish below part of a letter from a young gentleman on board the United States steam frigate Susquehanna, which has interested us, as it contains an account of the adjustment of the difficulties between our government and the Imaum of Muscat.

It may be proper to state that the Sultan and Imaum of Muscat is one of the most enlightened and powerful of the native princes of the East. His dominions extend from the Persian Gulf, along the coast of Arabia and Africa, to the tenth degree of south latitude—a distance of some eighteen hundred miles. His principal residence is in the island of Zanzibar. An active trade has been carried on for thirty years or more between our own country and the dominions of the Sultan. He has shown himself very friendly to our merchants and seamen, and has endeavored, in every way, to cultivate intercourse with us. Within two or three years, however, he has felt less cordiality. He thought, perhaps, that his superb presents to our Presidents were not properly appreciated, and that his long and elaborate epistles, upon which the learning of all his Ulemas was doubtless lavished, as a token of his respect for America, were coldly received and discourteously neglected. Be this as it may, he refused on one occasion to salute our flag, and our Consul was obliged to withdraw.

Commodore Aulick was charged to touch at Zanzibar, and settle, if practicable, these difficulties. He was, we understand, the bearer of a letter to the Sultan, which, like everything else that has of late emanated from the State Department, was dignified, firm, and yet conciliating. The soquel is told by our young friend:—

U. S. Steamer Scsquehanna.

our young friend:—

U. S. STEAMER SUSQUEHANNA,
POINT DE GALLE, Jan. 1, 1852. 
We arrived here on the 25th ultimo, Christmas
day, sixteen days and some hours from Zanzibar.
1 presume you know the object of our visit to that
place; it was to settle the difficulties between Mr.
Ward, our former Consul, and the Sultan, about
saluting our Consul's flag on our national holiday,
the 4th of July. On our arrival at Zanzibar, we

found that the Sultan was not there, but was at

saluting our Consul's flag on our national holiday, the 4th of July. On our arrival at Zanzibar, we found that the Sultan was not there, but was at Muscat, and was not expected for months to come, being detained, it is said, by troubles among his Arabian subjects. His son, Prince Said Khaled, rules here duing his father's absence, and from him we obtained the desired information.

The day after our arrival, Commodore Auliek called upon him by agreement, and requested that he should, on the hoisting of our flag at eight o'clock next morning, salute it with twenty-one guns, which salute would be returned, gun for gun; and that he would then appoint one of the American merchants resident there acting United States Consul; and that, when his flag was hoisted on his house, he should salute it with nine guns, which would be returned by the same number of guns from our ship. To these terms he made no objection, except to his firing first, which he said was contrary to the custom of his country; but if the Commodore would fire first, he would answer. This the Commodore declined doing, insisting upon his firing first, as an atonement for not having fired salutes when they were due to our flag. The Commodore stated to him that if these terms were not complied with, he should go saws without hoisting the flag or appointing a consul. After considerable hesitation and discussion, this point was finally conceded by him, and thus this inaportant question between the two governments was satisfactorily settled.

A day or two after this interview, the prince gave a grand dinner to all our officers. I was present, and had the curiosity to taste of everything upon the table. Goat's meat was the only animal food. You could not tell it from mutton. As to the ether dishes, I can give you no idea of them, as each seemed to have a flavor peculiar to itself, and unlike anything that we know. They had rice, however, cooked in several ways—plain, boiled with sugar, and boiled with spices. Besides, there were all the fruits of the island.

supplies of fruit and vegetables for the officers and

The Pineng (Straits of Malacca) Gazette, of the

erew.

The Pineng (Straits of Malacea) Gezette, of the 17th of January, furnishes us with the following interesting paragraphs:—

"The United States steam frigate Sesquehanna, of about 3,000 tons burthen, and 1,000 horse power engines, left Galle on the 5th inst, and arrived in our roadstead last Monday morning, with Commodore Aulick, commanding the United States squadron in the East Indies and China seas. During the course of the day, C. C. Currier, Esq., consul for the United States of America at this station, proceeded on board, and on his leaving a salute of seven guns was fired from the steamer. A royal salute, in honor of the British flag, was then given by the frigate, and returned by the fort. Shortly after, the commodore landed, and the fort greeted him with a salute of fifteen guns, which was returned from the steamer.

from the steamer. "This steamer, we understand, was built at "This steamer, we understand, was built at Philadelphia about a year ago, and had left America only seven months since. She will quit this pert for Singapore and China to-morrow morning. During her stay at Ceylon she was visited by about eight thousand persons; and we have the gratification to state that the Commodore has kindly granted permission to all parties, who may be desirous of so doing, to visit the steamer and view this beautiful "monarch of the ocean." The appearance of the frigate on shore is not very remarkable, but she is one of great beam and depth of hold, and carries nine 68-pounders. The community of the station, we are glad to perceive, have been treated with the music of the band of the frigate at the Fore Esplanade in the evenings, and we need not say that this favor will be appreciated by all.

"The Rev. Mr. Bittinger, of the United States steam frigate Susquehanna, delivered a very cloquen discourse at the mission chapel, on the evening of Thursday last. The subject, though not referring to any particular text in the Sacred Secords, was, however, founded on the general ground of man's salvation through the atonement. The address of the preacher was fluent and extemporaneous and the manner in which he unfolded the love of God is providing for man's galtativa was loatned and empressive."

Literary Intelligence. PROM MR. G. P. B. JAMES.

STOCKBEIDGE, Mass., April 3, 1852. DEAR SIR:—I have just seen an article in the HERALD regarding the re-publication in this coun-try, of "Aims and Obstacles." By some accident, I did not read the notice you mention in your Wednesday's sheet, which is certainly extraordinary, as it is very rarely that a line of the HERALD cacapes me. However, I give you my word I did not see it, or I should at once have written to you.

In explanation, I have only to say that before the work was re-printed here by Messrs. Harper, most diligent search was made by myself and two other gentlemen, to ascertain whether the work had been already re-printed in the United States or not, and that we, none of us, could discover any trace of it. Numerous catalogues were examined, and in none have we found it under any name by which it could be recognized. Messrs. Harper, myself, and the two friends who aided my inquiries, were all ignorant of the work having ever been re-printed in this country, till some time after Messrs. Harper had issued it.

Then the first intimation of the fact was received

by me in the form of a very scurrilous article in a small country paper—an article the complete reverse of yours. I immediately directed my solicitors to prosecute the proprietor for libel, as there could be no doubt of the libellous character

solicitors to prosecute the proprietor for libel, as there could be no doubt of the libellous character of his remarks. It was represented to me, however, that such a prosecution was probable what he most desired as a means of making an insignificant person conspicuous, and at the carnest selicitation of my lawyers and others I abstained. Means were taken, I believe, at the time, to set the matter right with the public, which must have secaped your eye, if, as I believe, the simple facts were stated in several of the literary journals of the United States.

In regard to the change of name, the explanation is perfectly simple. You cannot be unaware that it is a very frequent custom with authors in England, and has been so for centuries, to change the name of a work in a second edition, without the slightest intention or hope of deceiving. In the present times it has been done by Sir Edward Lytton in at least one instance, and by myself in two, without the slightest objection on the part of the public or take book trade. Sometimes this has been done from caprice, sometimes from more serious, but perhaps not very definite motives. In the present instance, however, there was a distinct and very urgent motive. When the book was first printed in England, the name gave considerable annoyance to a very excellent lady, who conceived that she was satirized therein, and pointed out by the very title, though I had never heard of hor existence. She sent a relation to the publisher, to remonstrate; and I, on his showing, distinctly premised that if the work went to a second edition the name should be changed.

This was my sole motive for the change of name;

and I, on his showing, distinctly premised that if the work went to a second edition the name should be changed.

This was my sole motive for the change of name; for neither I nor the Messrs. Harper imagined that the work had been re-printed here before. Remark, I do not say that had we known that the work had been reprinted, they would have abstained from the publication, or I from the change of name. They have, by agreements long subsisting—their part of which they have always honorably performed—my sole sanction for the re-printing of my works in America; and I do not conceive that they would consider the publication of a work of mine by unauthorized persons, the slightest obstacle. Neither would I consider such a fact any impediment to my keeping a promise made; but the only difference would have been this: Had I known the work had been re-printed before, I should have added a preface, explaining my reasons for changing the nameat least, I think I should, although I have never done so that I remember in similar cases in England. You may print this letter or not, as you think fit; for it is written entirely for my satisfaction and yours, and not for the object of gaining notoriety in your columns. Believe me to be, dear sir,

Your faithful servant, G. P. R. JAMES.

J. GORDON BENNETT, ESQ., Herald office, New York.

THE AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW-April, 1852 New York: Bissell.—The most entertaining essay in the present number is "Journalism in Paris," which is well written, and affords some valuable information. "Carlyle and his Imitators" ranks next in point of interest. The other contributions are charac

to this periodical.

THE PROTESTANT—April, 1852.—Contains an interesting article on the Scriptural Prophecies, and other appropriate matter.

THE REPUBLIC—April, 1852: Whitney.—Abounds with tales, and contains some entertaining miscellaneous matter.

THE TWO BRIDES—By T. S. Arthur, New York: Bunce & Co.—Readers of light novels must judge for themselves whether or not this work deserves their appreciation.

THE HEROINES OF HISTORY—By Mary E. Hew-

THE HERCINES OF HISTORY—By Mary E. Hewitt, New York: Cornish, Lamport & Co.—This
bandsome volume contains interesting sketches of
some of the most extraordinary women which the
world has seen, and affords no inconsiderable
amount of entertainment. It is finely illustrated
with steel engravings.

FORD'S CHRONOLOGICAL TREE OF THE HISTORY
OF THE LISTORY

of the United States. New York: Holbrook.— This is an elaborate and ready chart of the principal events in the history of the United States, and will be of great practical utility. We should have pre-ferred, however, the absence of the foliage orna-

Theatrical and Musical. Theatrical and Musical.

Bowent Theatrie.—Shakpeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet" is the piece selected for this evening. Mr. E. Eddy, a very promising actor—as, indeed, all those are who come under the guidance of Thomas H. Hamblin, who has made some of the best artists of the day—will appear as Romeo, and Mrs. Potter, who comes here with a character of celebrity, will appear as Juliet. The concluding piece will be the drama of the "Pirate of the Isles."

Isles."

Broadday Theatre.—Mr. Forrest appears this evening in his celebrated character of Baptista Febro, in which he may justly be said to have no rival. He will be assisted in the other leading characters by Mr. Conway, who is a great favorite and a good actor, and by Mad. Ponisi, who is decidedly the best stock actress that Marshall has ever employed in his theatre. The concluding piece will be "Mr. and Mrs. P.," with Davidge in the leading character.

Ninco's Ganden .- This beautiful theatre and fashionable resert is visited by hundreds on every night which Med. Thillon appears. This evening the performances will commence with the "Black Domino." in which Anna Thillon, Mr. Hudson, Miss Julia Daly, and Mrs. McKenna, who appears to be a great favorite, and acquisition to the present company, will appear in the principal parts. No doubt there will be another crowded house.

No doubt there will be another crowded house.

Buston's Theatre.—The "Twelfth Night" will add considerably more to the fortune which Burton has made by his excellent management. The house is crowded every evening long before the performances commence, and many are obliged to return to their homes, shortly after the doors are opened, so great is the rush to see Shakspear's fine old comedy. The "Maid of the Mountain" will conclude the entertainments.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The elegant drams of "Woman," which is descriptive of her fidelity under the most trying clraumstances, full again be presented this evening. Those of the fair sex who wish to see relation specular—all those are and charming qualities of the sex—had better visit the National this evening. Those of the opposite sex should also go, and be instructed in the delights of domestic and conjugal felicity. The other pieces are Columbia's Sons." Crossing the Line," and the Adopted Child." NATIONAL THE AVER .- The elegant drams of " Woman, which is descriptive of her fidelity under the most tryin BARNUM'S MUSEUM -This extensive establishment con

Banking a Merita — This extensive establishment con-tinues as presperous as ever. The lecture room is well attended at every representation and the utmost satis-faction is eviaced throughout. The grand Oriental spec-tacle of "Cherry and Fair Star," which has had so suc-cessful a run, is to be represented both this afternoon and evening. All the leading performers appear in it. Rowney Cincus.—This establishment will positively close on Saturday evening next; therefore, those who

close on Saturday evening next, therefore, those who have not yet seen Sands & Co.'s powerful troup-of equestrians, the dancing horses and the trick ponies should avail themselves of this opportunity. The pro-programme for to-night is very attractive. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS .- This popular band of minstrel-

advertise another entertaining performance for thi evening. They continue to be henored by very large as semblages. Woom's MINSTRELS.—The programme provided by talented company of negro delineaters, for this evening comprises many of the most prominent features in negro

NEW OBLEANS OFERS AND BALLET TROUPE.—If this band was permanently situated in New York, they would reap a rich harvest. Their representations, so far, have given the utmost satisfaction. The programme for tonight is well selected.

night is well selected.

METROPOLITAR HASLE,—Dempster, the favorite ballad singer, who has won additional laurets in his tour through the South, for his plaintive and unaffected but simple and touching vocalization, will give another of his musical soiries this evening. The programme contains a fine selection of his best songs.

Naval Intelligence.

NAVAL CHANGES.—First Lieutenant Green, of the Charlestown Navy Yard, has been detached from that station, and ordered to the U.S. propeller Princeton, the same to take effect on the 20th inst. Lieut. R. Misroon, now in Washington, has been ordered to the yard to fill the recently. the vacancy.

The U.S. ship St. Mary , which sailed from San Fran

cisco March 1st. for the East Indies had arrived at San Francisco in thirty-five days from Caline and was ordered by Commodore C. McCauley, commanding the Pacific station, to take to Canton the Japanese who were brought into port some months slow, furn them over to some government vessel of the East India squadrom and return to the Atlantic by the Cape of Good Hope. The St. Mary's had been seventeen months in commission and sixteen from the United States, during which time she has sailed about 36,000 miles, visiting Nacteira Rio, Vaiparriso, and Calino; themee to Marquesus Society, Navigation, and Fejer Islands, returning to the coast, the made the passage from Ambed, the constant of the Fejer group, to Tsteahuana, a distance of 6,000 miles in twenty of at 222.

Interesting Home Correspondence.

STREAMS.

Our Washington Correspondence WASHINGTON, April 4, 1852. The Discoverer of Ether-Testimonial from Com

gress, &c. A special committee was, it will be remembered. appointed by the House of Representatives, upon the memorial of Dr. William T. G. Morton, to inquire into his discovery of the ansesthetic properties of the vapor of sulphuric ether, and of his public and successful application of this agent in surgical operations, and of its use in the army and navy of the United States, and to report upon the propriety of purchasing his patent for the discovery. This committee consists of Mr. Bissell, of Illinois; Mr. Sutherland, of New York; Mr. Fitch, of Indiana; Mr. Ran toul, of Massachusetts; and Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina. The whole subject has been carefully and thoroughly examined by the committee, which, it is said, is now prepared to report unanimously in favor of a liberal appropriation in Dr. Morton's

favor.

Meanwhile, the greatest exertions are making by Dr. Jackson and some other parties, through the columns of such papers as the Police Gazette and the Evening Post, to prejudice the public against the matter, and to try and create the impression that Dr. Morton is not the original discoverer of the etherization, but that Dr. Jackson is. All these parties, however, were fully examined by the committee, and their evidence rejected. Dr. Jackson then published a statement in the Baltimore Sun, and upon it he has been arrested for a libel.

The French Academy at Paris, in 1947, investigated Dr. Morton's claims to the original discovery; and after a full hearing of all the testimony to try and impeach his claims, they expressed their beliefin his merits, and presented him with a gold medal of the first class.

the first class.

The report is ready to be made as soon as an op-

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, April 4, 1852.
The State Treasury beseiged by Various Religious Denominations - A Combination Formed Under

the Log-Rolling System-Probable Success. The pressure upon the Legislature is unprece dented, at this moment, to obtain appropriations from the State for what is termed the support of

colleges, the higher seminaries of learning. The lobby is filled with "white neckeloths," as Senator Pierce terms these impudent beggars. As yet nothing has been given, and from the scrutiny of investigation which the various applications must receive, there is strong reason to believe this system of plundering the treasury will soon cease. The same efforts were made at the last session, and some sixty thousand dollars would have been obtained. had not the nigger question happily intervened. At a preconcerted moment, when a batch of these bills were in a favorable condition, an amendment was offered to one of them, appropriating a large sum--some ten thousand dollars--to an institution in Cortland county, known as the McGrawville Academy, an abolition, amalgamation concern, which has a black "professor," and admits children black and white indiscriminately. This proposition was resisted by the hunkers and silver grays with much earnestness. A week's quarrel en-sued—one party insisted that no appropriation should be made unless this Cortland concern should be made unless this Cortland concern should be made unless this Cortland concern had a full share—the opposite party as sternly contended to exclude it from the patrimony of the State—and so between them both, as neither would yield, the treasury was protected from that species of plunder during the last fiscal year. During this session nothing as yet has been heard from the McGrawville Academy. Another tack has been taken, and an adroit movement has been on foot to accomplish the purpose in another manner. Mr. Conger, chairman of the Literature Committee of the Senate, has reported in favor of giving larger appropriations to what he terms "literary institutions." There are bills to aid a large number of so called colleges and academies. The pioneer bill is the one to assist the "Genesee College," very rerecently a graduate and now an extinguisher of a remote isolated village school, known as the Lima Academy of Livingston. Sixteen thousand dollars only is wanted to endow professorships, the erection of accommodations, the purchase of works of science, philosophical apparatus, the salaries of "professors," &c., &c. During a discussion on this bill, a few days since, the fact appeared that this "Genesee College" was exclusively under the patronage and jurisdiction of the Methodist Church, and it was at once declared that there was ground for suspicion that it was purely a theological establishment, and that the Legislature had no power to aid in the building up of one religious denomination to the exclusion of all others. On the to aid in the building up of one religious denomination to the exclusion of all others. On the other hand, it was argued, and with much truth too, that the State had for the last fifty years assisted in the growth of other denominations. There is Columbia College, under control of the Eniscondiany. Union College, under control of the Episcopalians; Union College, unanged exclusively by Presbyterians, and having a Presbyterian clergyman, for nearly half a century, as its President and sole financial officer; the Rochester University, a Baptist institution; St. John's College, a Catholic establishment. Indeed, all the pretended "higher institutions" being under control of one or the other of the religious denominations, have received liberal gifts from the State—Union and Columbia their hundreds of thousands of dollars; and after having heretofore extended the helping hand to those classes of sectarians, the State should manifest no partiality, but grant \$16,000 this year to a Methodist school of theology, a society which, it is conceded, numbers among its members a small portion only of sufficient wealth to contribute from their private means.

Now, it is wisely contended that the time has arrived when the State should hesitate awhile and see whether this pretended class of respectable annual beggars

this pretended class of respectable annual beggar should not be left upon their own resources; and also should not be left upon their own resources; and also ascertain whether sufficient energy cannot be infused in their managers, and sufficient talent in their "professors" to support themselves, without constantly knocking at the doors of the treasury of the State. It is reasonable that the Methodists should be assisted as liberally, and perhaps more so, than either the Presbyterians or Episcopalians; but if the State adopts one it must the whole, and then there will be a constant sectarian strife for aid, and neither will undertake to help themselves. Rather than that such a crisis should arrive, it would be wiser for the Legislature to refuse all further contributions, unless to institutions conducted upon the princips. tions, unless to institutions conducted upon the prin-ciples of the University of Virginia, established and endowed by Jefferson, or the college in Philadelphia lengted by Circuit

endowed by Jefferson, or the college in Philadelphia founded by Girard.

But the extensive "leg-rolling" now practised in the lobbies and lodgings of members by the "white neckcloth" gentry, so perseveringly persisted in, will very likely succeed. The dozen different interests are pressing their appliances, and it is found that several members who have heretofore stood sentinels at the doors of the tressury, may desert their post and allow these bills to pass. The Western members are determined to vote for every application west of Utica—contending, and with much justice too, that the Southern and Eastern sections of the State has drawn its usillions from the treasury for the purposes of education, while the Western portion has been entirely neglected. The West is now reaching unto manhood, and possesses strength and power—consequently, its voice must be heard, and its demands recognized. In the face of this, however, the members of the Legislature must recollect that the greatest income of the State is pledged for twenty years to bondholders.

## Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, April 3, 1852.

Position of the Maine Law-Violations of the Lottery Laws-The Suffolk Bunk Affair-Mr. Tworell-Miss Davenport-Burning of the Tremont Temple-A New Democratic Paper-The Weather, &c .. &c. We are to have another respite from the Maine

aw discussions, the House of Representatives having postponed the further consideration of the bill for several days, in order that it may be printed as amended. That body has stricken out the reference of the bill, and also made several other amendments, all calculated to perplex politicians with fear of change, as if they were so many comets. with flery bair and long tails. It is by no means certain that the bill will pass the House as amended, though the chances are in its favor. Some of the most ultra-temperance men are disgusted with the amendments, and say they care very little what becomes of such a piece of botched-up work. But they will probably come to their reason before many days, and take what fortune shall be ready to allow way, without much hazard to his character for foresight; but one thing is certain about the whole
business, and that is, that it has played the devil
with politicians.

Everybody is talking about Lola Montes, and her
visit to the schools. Some of our Puritans have

visit to the schools. Some of our Puritans have objected to that visit; and the subject was up before the authorities the other day, and Mr Emerson made a very satisfactory explanation. Lola has published a letter to Epes Sargent, editor of the ton-table (or cat-lap) Evening Transcript, who had

the meanness to assail her. Her lotter is able and rich, and is much enjoyed by men of all opinions. Nothing can be more pungant, and, from the writer's evident knowledge of the "raw" mote on the editor's person, it is quite evident that she has been "booked up" by some of his friends. She has put her mark on him; and, if he should be found straying off, that mark will be sufficient for his identification. Lola is evidently of opinion that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well; and that is the way she does it. I understand that she says she would horsewhip any man who should, to her face, say what old Felt said about her, relative to the character of her connection with the old King of Bavaria; and I do not in the least doubt of her being as good as her word, should opportunity offer.

Miss Davenport will commence an engagement at the Howard, next Monday evening. She has always been popular here, and not undeservedly so.

Mr. Tyrrell, who is at the National, is oriticized unfavorably by some of our theatre goers. They pronounce him to be not quite equal to the first-class stars.

Brewer, the Suffolk Bank defaulter, is, in one

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pronounce him to be not quite equal to the firstclass stars.

Brewer, the Suffolk Bank defaultor, is, in one
respect, like unto St. Paul—he is in bonds. The
bail was too heavy for him, and he was held
to appear at the Municpal Court on Monday.
It is supposed to be all up with him. That the
bank has lost immensely is now understood on all
hands. It has a reserved fund, however, of some
three hundred thousand dollars, which will be materially reduced, as a consequence of the operations
of Mesers. Brewer and Rand. Nobody seems to care
a straw about the bank's loss. It is an odious instution in the eyes of almost every man not immediately interested in the maintenance of the system of
which it is the body, the soul, and the mind. It is
undeniable that the bank has benefited the whole
community, through its rigorous enforcement of its
system; but it is equally undeniable that the Highland chiefs who took "black mail" as a preventive
to all robberies but their own, were useful men.
We must look to motives, when judging of affairs
and their causes. Now, the motives of the Suffolk
Bank have been, to the last degree, sordid in all
that it has done for the "public good." Hence
men do not care what happens to it, though willing
enough to acknowledge that the indirect operation
of its system has been good—something on the same
principle that the fear of hell has been found useful,
I suppose—it keeps people strait, whom nothing lelse
would have had any effect upon.

It is said by some of the friends of the bank that
Rand will be captured in Europe, and that the funds
will mostly be recovered. That will do to tell.
Had Rand simply run away with the bank's funds,
it might be easy to make an arrangement with him
—he to restore the funds, and the bank to wink at
his rescality; but he was a speculator on the most
extensive scale, operating to the extent of three
quarters of a million of dollars in one case. He
hasn't the money—that's gone. Who has it? Who
can tell? It has been lost in desperate coups to retriove a fo

During Brewer's examination there was constant During Brewer's examination there was constant squabbling going on between the Court and Mr. Hallett, Erewer's senior counsel. They snapped and snarled at one another in a most charmingly captivating manner. Time was when both gentlemen were the greatest cronices, lengued together in politics, and fighting against what would now be called hunkerism. Mr. Now Hallett is the chief of hunkers, and Justice Cushing is—what he is, a very respectable magistrate, who thinks no small beer of himself.

hunkers, and Justice Cushing is—what he is, a very respectable magistrate, who thinks no small beer of himself.

The Legislature have made choice of Charles Francis Adams and Mr. Speaker Banks, as delegates to to the Philadelphia Fourth of July convention. The whigs had no candidates—resolving to leave the whole thing to the magnaminity of their opponents—and with poor results, as they now see. It was a wrong move to make a party matter of an election on which all men could have met as Americans. The whigs scattered their votes, giving some to Abby Folsom and others to Lola Montes.

The laws against lotteries are most flagrantly violated. They are very severe, and grew out of some startling acts of crime, ending in suicide, almost twenty years ago. The same sort of feeling then prevailed against lotteries—only more so—that now exists against the liquor business. It is thought that legislation will prove as futile in the one case as it has in the other. As lotteries are as thick as locusts in South Africa, the inference is that groggeries will be quite as numerous under the Maine law—when is shall come to exist. A man charged with having lottery tickets for sale was before our municipal court, yesterday, who might have been held to bail in the sum of \$100,000! He was put under \$20,000 bonds.

The demon of fire has cruelly removed the Tremont Temple from among us. Thus has vanished a building that had become classical with true Bostonians, though not as a temple, but as the theatre. The Tremont theatre was erected about a quarter of a century ago, and was used in its legitimate capacity for about sixteen years, when it was converted into a (so-called) temple, where all kinds of lectures, concerts, &c. were given, and in which were many offices and similar places of business. There is not much sentiment associated with the temple, but oute the contrary was the case with the theatre. The Tremont was the most brilliant dramatic establishment that ever existed in New England, and I ad seen within its walls all the gr trod the American boards during a period by no means the dullest in our dramatic history. It is means the dullest in our dramatic history. It is true that, in its latter days, itsumk terribly low; and I have seen things on its stage that were richer than any faree I ever saw there. But about fifteen years ago--that its, when Ellen Tree first appeared here---the Tremont was one of the finest reserts for intellectual amusement that could have been desired by the most fastidious taste. We used intellectual amusement that could have been desired by the most fasticious taste. We used then to have the good old sterling comedies, the good old pleasant farces, and music that was worth hearing. I have seen the three tiers of boxes, on some grand night, crowded with the beauty and intellect of one of the most cultivated of cities. In those days it was not had ton to visit the theatre, and people did visit it who, by the conventionalfties of society, are considered better than their fellow creatures. Brilliant audiences releabling the fellow creatures. Brilliant audiences releabling the fellow creatures from the site of the temple, I could almost find it in my heart to rejoice over the burning of the latter. A new Tremont theatre would do a grand business—for one season, at least.

ter. A new Tremont theatre would do a grand business—for one season, at least.

Mrs. Mowatt continues to suffer much from the consequences of her fall. Though in no danger, her injuries are very severe, and months must clapse before she can appear on the stage. She is residing with a relative.

The weather has, during the week, been fickle as fortune. We have had two or three pleasant days, lots of rain, and several snow storms. On the 31st of March, 1851, the thermometer was at 74; on the 31st of March, 1852, the day was cold enough to chill one to the bones, and a snow storm marked its close.

close.
There is nothing of particular interest in the lite-There is nothing of particular interest in the literary world here, unless the talked of new democratic paper can come under the head of literary matters. Of all the jokes of the season, this is the richest, and deserving of especial embalaument. There is no more chance for a third democratic paper here, than there would be for a fat man in a bed "endowed" with a million of fleas. Neither of the two papers of that faith now published here, draws the quarter part of its support from the democracy, and would die if it depended upon party for support. The names of several able men have been mentioned in connection with the new journal that is to be; but as something beside brains is wanted in the getting up and management of public journals, but little reliance can be placed upon the stories affont. If mere intellect were all that is necessary for the purpose, the democratic might have the best papers in Boston. But where is the capital to come from? Who is to come down with the dust, merely that a dust may be kicked up? I am inclined to the opinion that it would be as easy to find a gold mine in Boston Common, as to establish a new successful democratic paper here.

Algona.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

The Mortague Fenny Quistrons.—The argument on the injunction order granted by Judge Parcule, restraining the Mayor. Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York from executing or delivering any lease for any ferry from the foot of Wall street, New York, to Brooklyn, or from the foot of Montague street. Brooklyn, to New York, was set down for Special Term, before Judge Strong, and was expected to have been heard on Monday, but, by consent of parties, it was postponed to Monday next.

Mortague Y as Brooklyn,—The number of deaths in

Monday next.

Mortality is Brooklys,—The number of deaths in this city, for the week ending April 3d, are reported by the Health Physician, as follows:—Males 38, females 37—of which 23 were over, and 52 under 21 years of age.—Total 75. Of the above number, 2 died of bilious fever. 4 of puerperal, 7 of scarlet, 1 of typhoid, and 5 of small pox.

POX.

CITY COURT—DISCHARGE AFTER CONVICTION.—Daniel Allen, who, about six months since, was convicted of an assault and battery with intent to kill, was brought up on Monday morning, and discharged on his own recognizances. On his trial several witnesses testified to his identity, but it has since been shown that he was at work as a laborer, in Orange county, on the day the assault was alleged to have been committed. He had been confined in juil for about eleven months.

hard in juli for about eleven months.

School Statistics.—The report of the Town Inspector of Common Schools for Huntingdon, L. I., for the year ending April 1st, gives the following results:—Districts, 30; children between five and sixteen years of age, 2,031. Amount of public money, \$2,207 19; for teachers wages, \$1,913 00; for library, \$294 14.

\$1.013 05; for library, \$294 14.

The Hunsen Avenue Ferray—At the meeting of the Common Council, on Monday, a petition was received from Valentine 6. Hell, and others, praying the Board to take such measures as it may deem expedient in opposition to the proposed removal of the Jackson ferry from the foot of Hudson avenue to Bridge street. Alderman Spinola was opposed to the Board entertaining the petition, on the ground that it is had no jurisdiction. Alderman Fowler was in favor of seting upon it, and on motion, it was referred to the Ferry and Water Committee for report.

T. S. District Court.

Before Hon. Judge Betta

Aract. 6.—The April term of the Court was opened this morning, and the District Attorney intimated that as there were but two government cause ready, he would ast desire that a jury should be called for them.

The Judge then announced to the members of the bartiat there would be nothing to interfere this term with the regular admiraty calendar.

The late Cuden Cave—Schlesinger's Buil Discharged.—Mr. Dilion made a motion, on behalf of Mr. Chas O'Conor, to be discharged from the bail of Louis Schlessinger Coursel moved on the affidavit of Mr. O'Conor, which stated that he had learned through the public newspapers, and he betieved it to be true, that Schlessinger is a prisoner in the hands of the Spanish government, in the Island of Cuba, having been there arrested, with others, for alleged treasonable practices against said government, in levying war for the purpose of overthrowing the prisonment, and the deponent believes that he is new suffering that penalty; the affidavit of Mr. O'Conor also states that Schlessinger is a Hungarian by birth, and ast a citizen of the United States, and is wholy destitute of property to re-imburse deponent, should he be held diable as his bail.

The District Attorney admitted that Schlessinger is now a prisoner, beyond the power of this government to reach, and that he had reason to know the imprisonment was for a period of ten years. He (the District Attorney) did not, therefore, oppose the motion, and it was scoordingly granted.

DECISIONS.

DECISIONS.

APRIL 5.—Judge Betts ordered decrees to be entered in the following cases in Admiratty.

Joseph Walter vs. The Brig Hadiws.—Exception to the Commissioner's Report, awarding \$300 damages to the libeliant—allowed, and damages reduced to \$100 and costs.

Joseph Walters vs. The Brig Madius.—Exception to the ibediant—allowed, and damages reduced to \$100 and costs.

A. Kersheit m. James H. Hacket and others.—Six exception to libel all held bad, for attempting to perform the office of pleas on demurs, for insufficiency in substance in the libel, and overruled with costs.

Allowander Hawkins vs. the Steamboat General Taylor.—Application by libellant to sell the boat as portainable. Denied with costs.

William Turner vs. Charles H. Stanton.—Motions that atipulators justify, or that the defendant give a new slipulation as in a case of personal arrest, previous to the defence, under the former stipulation that defendant cannot be made liable to imprisonment.

Duel Goff, et als. vs. the Brig Abram.—Libel to recover the value of merchandise shipped on board the brig, and ost at sea. Judgment for defendant, because the goods were received under a special undertaking; and being lost without fault or negligence, the vessel is not liable for the loss. Libel dismissed with costs.

William S. Osborius, William Peace and eight other defendants.—Action in personum to recover wages for a voyage to California, on an alleged agreement by ordinary shipping articles. Judgment for defendants on the grounds:—I. That the contract was special and not of the character of an agreement between a seaman and master of a ship for wages. 2. The libellant left the vossel voluntarily in the West Indies, and has no right to claim pay for the whole voyage. 3. That he received all he was entitled to up to the time he left the vessel voluntarily in the West Indies, and has no right to claim pay for the whole voyage. 3. That he received all he was entitled to up to the time he left the vessel voluntarily in the west Indies, and has no right to claim pay for the whole voyage. 5. The defendants contracts for services unusual or onerous in their nature; but stands on the footing of any other mechanic or artisan bargaining with another party. 5. The defendants are not proved to have been owners of the ves

James Talem vs. Thomas Riley.—Exception to Commis sioner's report; the allowance of \$500 by the Commissioner for deterioration of vessel rejected as a gross sum, with leave to libellant to go again before the Commissioner and

leave to libeliant to go again before the Gommissioner and prove specific damages.

Schmidt & Balchen vs. the Bark Superb, her Tuckle, &c.—
In the matter of the answer and petition of James Wilkin, it is decided that the pleadings and proceedings are not is such shape that a final decision can be rendered in the cause, and ordered a stay of ten days to enable the parties, by stipulating or otherwise, to correct the defects.

The case of the Brig Susum.—The United States vs. the Brig Susum.—Sizure of vessel and cargo, for being concerned in the slave trade; judgment of Court in favor of claimants (William H. Harbeck & Co.) of ship and cargo, with order of certificate of probable cause of sciurre.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Edwards.

Aran. 6.—Famy Birdsulvs. The New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co.—Mr. Brady moved, on the part of the defendants, for a new trial in this case. It was an action for damages, in which the plaintiff alleged that her fost was injured by the negligence of persons having charge of the baggage crate for the defendants. In August, 1847. The cause was tried before Judge Mitchell, on the 24th of September, 1850, and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff of \$1,000. The plaintiff was about sixty years of age at the time of the occurrence, and was passing out of the Jersey forryboat to take the cars for Newark. The defence was that no servant of the defendant's had any connection with or control over the crate, at the time the accident occurred; and that the accident occurred through the negligence of the plaintiff or her sister, who was in company with her. The motion for a new trial is now made on exceptions to the ruling of the Court. Mr. Remaine resisted the application. Decision reserved.

made on exceptions to the ruling of the Court. Mr. Remaine resisted the application. Decision reserved.

Law Intelligence.

LEGAL EFFECT OF TAKING A SLAVE TO A FREE STATE.—The Supreme Court of Missouri has recently decided a case of importance, in a legal point of view, as well as of considerable general interest. It appears that the late Dr. John Emerson, surgoon in the U.S. army, owned a slave, named Dredd Scott, whom he took with him at different times in free territory, whither he was ordered, and where he was stationed, remaining at different times four years in free territory. After the decease of his master, Dredd brought an action against the administratifix of the estate, to recover his freedom, on the ground that the laws of the free States and territories, to which he had been taken by his master, entitled him to his freedom. The court instructed the jury that, if they were satisfied that Sgott had resided, with his master's knowledge and consent, in free States and territories, as alleged, he was entitled to his freedom. The jury accordingly returned a verdict in favor of Scott.

The defendant moved for a new trial, on the ground of the misdirection of the court. This being refused, the widow, who was administratrix, sued out a writ of error, and the case was brought before the Supreme Court of Missouri. In this court, Judge Scott, in his decision, was, that the States, so far as their municipal concerns go, are foreign to each other; and the laws of one State can have no effect in any other State, except so far as a spirit of comity may exert an influence; and this influence should depend on the conformity of such laws to the institutions of a sister State. But a State was not bound to carry into effect enactments conceived in a spirit of hostility to her own laws, as were the enactments of free States as had been given by the State Court in this case, would subject Missouri to the laws of the free States as had been given by the State Where they arise, are valid everywhere, it is, at the same time

territory, without affecting the necessary independence of nations." 2 Kent, 117, 8.

There was no evidence in the case before them that the master of Dread intended to manumit him, or considered him entitled to his freedom in consequence of his residence in a free territory; and the fact that Scott had not availed himself of his position while in a free territory, and had voluntarily returned to his master's house in a slave State, cut him off from all benefit from his master's act in taking him into a free State. For, argued the judge—"In States and Kingdoms in which slavery is the least countenanced, and where there is a constant struggle against its existence, it is admitted haw, that if a slave accompanies his master to a country in which slavery is prohibited and remains there a length of time, if during his continuance in such country there is no act of manumission decreed by its courts, and he afterwards returns to his master's domicil, where slavery prevails, he has no right to maintain a suit founded upon a claim of permanent freedom. This is the law of England, where it is said that her air is too pure for a slave to breathe in, and that no sooner does he touch her soil than his shaekles fall from him. The case of slave, Grace, 2 Haggara Adm'rl'ty Rep. 94.

"Story, in his 'Conflict of Laws,' says it has been solemnly decided that the law of England abhors, and will not endure the existence of slavery within the nation; and consequently, as soon as a slave lands in England he becomes, 1950 facto, a free man, and discharged from the state of servitude; and there is no doubt that the same principle pervades the common law of the non-slaveholding States in America—that is to say, foreign slaves would no longer be deemed such after their removal thither. But the continues) it is a very different question how far the original state of slavery might re-attach upon the party, if he should return to the country by whose laws he was declared to be and was held as a slave."—Sec. 95, 6.

by whose laws he was declared to be and was held as a slave."—Sec. 95, 6.

This decision of Judge Scott overrules several cases which have been previously decided by the Supreme Court of Missouri.

Supreme Court of Missouri.

Power of Imagination.—A year since, Elijah Barnes, of Penn., killed a rattlesnake in his field, without any injury to himself, and immediately after put on his son's waistcost, both being of one color. He returned to his house, and on attempting to button his waistcost, he found to his astonishment that it was mucn too small. His imagination was now brought to a high pitch, and he histantly conceived the idea that he had been imporceptible bitten by the snake, and was thus swellen from its poison. He grew suddenly very ill, and took to his best. The family, in great alarm and confusion, summones three physicians, and the usual remedies were prescribed and administered. The patient, however, grew wayse every minute, until at length his son came home with \$1 a father's weight out daugling about him. The mystery was soon unfolded, and the position being release team his imaginary apprehensions, discussed his physicians and